Chapter - 5
Conclusion and Implications

5.1. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to focus the major conclusion/findings and implication of the present study entitled, “Security audit of college libraries affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. The information obtained from 84 private aided Arts, Commerce and Science college libraries located in four districts in Marathwada affiliated to Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad. The collected information from the respondent has been tabulated and analyzed. The findings in relation to the objective have been presented as follows

5.2. Conclusion by Objectives

Present study was setup some objectives and verified as per the analysis of data

1. To study managerial security systems adopted by college libraries.

   For the support of this objective it has found that, the college librarians have maintained library security by which they learn in their formal educations in library management subject. The all 84 (100%) college libraries have undertake inventory of stock by stock verification. They adopted close access control, scatter collection arrangement, single door entry system, identity cards for authentic access, lock and key system etc. They are not accepted any check list for security or inventory. They are using staff to complete all security related and library work. Libraries are not included modern technologies or innovative ideas in security.

2. To know which security prevention measures implemented for security by college libraries.
It is observed that maximum security measures thoroughly studied in present study. These measures are general, building, access, collection, equipment, staff and user, emergency security. These measures examined in Table and Graph No. 4.3.2.9.1 to 4.3.2.9.7. Study has also found that maximum libraries used these security measures in their libraries.

3. To find out how college library deals with persisted problem of security.

The opinions of the surveyed college libraries persuaded that, they have maximum security measures to reduce persisted problem. They have used rules regulation, fine and dues process, replacement policy, legal actions to deal with problems.

4. To find out weakness in security practices measures

As per the set of objective weaknesses in security is mentioned under each analyze point, which is observed in this study. These weaknesses are rare use of modern security technology, guards are not appointed and security check list is not used. All libraries are not maintaining proper record of loss and stock verification, which is not provided to this study.

5. To give some suggestions and measures to minimize less loss of library material.

In support the above objective it has investigated that all covered issues in this study are also a suggestions and measures for college libraries to follow or to maintain security.

5.3. Major finding and conclusions

Majority of College libraries covered in this study have adopted many security measures. So that any major incident has not found in this study. They have security, inventory policy and procedures. They have used identity card for user authentication, close access for preventive issue, pest control, ergonomic arrangement of equipment, security training, first aid facility, etc such type of many issues and measures implemented in these libraries. Some loss or problems like theft, mutilation, loss, some delinquent activities found in this study. These findings are given below.
5.3.1. Demographic Information of Colleges affiliated to Dr.BAMU, Aurangabad

1. Out of 108 private aided colleges 84 private aided colleges participated from selected samples.

2. The 44 (52.38%) colleges established in between three decades from 1980 to 2009, whereas 29 (34.52%) colleges have in the year from 1950 to 1979. The colleges established before 1980 is considered as older colleges and those established after 1980 is considered as younger colleges. Hence older colleges are in less number than younger colleges.

3. As regard of NAAC accreditation out of 84 colleges 61 college libraries are responded. In Aurangabad district 19(22.61%) colleges; Jalna 11(13.09%) colleges; Beed 18(21.42%) colleges; Osmanabad 13 (145.47%) colleges have found NAAC accredited respectively. Jalna district has less number 11 (13.09%) of colleges accredited compare to Aurangabad, Beed and Osmanabad. However Aurangabad amongst them has highest number 19 (22.61%) found NAAC accredited Arts, Commerce and Science Colleges. The 23(27.41%) libraries are not responded to accreditation.

4. As regards of location 30 (35.71%) colleges in urban area and 54 (64.28%) colleges in rural area. Result found that maximum colleges are established in rural are in all districts; excluding Aurangabad district. Aurangabad district has more colleges in urban area.

5. The 100% colleges have appointed college librarian as per the norms and qualifications lead down by UGC and government of Maharashtra and as per the rules, regulations furnished time to time.

6. The college libraries of these four districts are not only providing the library facility to members but also giving the services to other users such as research fellows, eminent persons form society, and some other professionals. Study has found that UG students are very high 85.10% and PG students are very less i.e 14.90%.

7. Maximum collection is books in college libraries i.e.1679707. It also collected digital resource in the form of CD’s. College libraries have also collection of journals, newspaper, back volumes, rare books etc.
5.3.2. General Security

8. In response to security systems, Most useful security system are locks-key system and grills for windows reported 100% libraries and very less 10.71% libraries have appointed security guards for patrolling, while physical checking of user have not used any library; 82 (97.62%) college libraries have ID cards for authorized access; 81 (96.43%) respondents have installed fire extinguisher and security equipment; 77 (91.67%) respondent have surveillance by staff to control delinquent activity deals by user; 75 (89.29%) respondents have agree to single door entry-exit system for all staff & User; 61 (72.62%) respondents have installed after-hours security lighting in campus and building; 13(15.48%) have consented entry record and signature for every user; while physical checking have not used by any library.

9. The other preferred preventive security systems by the respondents have removed obstacles form campus, using property counter, creating awareness among users, restricted area, dues and punishment system, contact police etc..

10. In response to modern security system, Out of 84 respondents 6(7.14%) college libraries have reported CCTV cameras and 2(2.38%) libraries have used fire/smoke sensor for maintaining security. RFID system, 3M detection system, alarm systems, moisture sensor, glass break sensor, biometrics, smart card, air conditioner for humidity control have not found in any library.

11. Very few college libraries have policy & procedures to deal security problems. 28 (33.33%) respondents have policy & procedures to deal security related problems. Security manuals or written security policies were not available in 66 (66.67%) libraries included in this study.

12. Response revealed that college libraries followed any kind of guidelines or standards to maintain security in library. Out of the total 84 respondents only 35(41.66%) response received in this regard; 19(22.61%) have indicated GFR 2005 rules used for security guidance, while 16 (19.04%) have applied NAAC indicators for security. It is also observed that very few librarians have responded to use of such a type of guidelines and standards for library security, Guidelines or standard can assist to
maintain proper security and avoid loss or damage, therefore study recommends adopt guidelines or standards for security planning.

13. It can be observed that 84 (100%) respondents have arranged inventory or audit for stock and security.

14. In response to the type of inventory, 49 (58.33%) have indicated that they conducted complete inventory and 35 (41.66%) have indicated partially inventory.

15. As regards to stock verification method, 75 (89.29%) college library committee have assisted them to verify stock, 35 (41.67%) reported that internal inventory organised on institutional level; while any library have not used check list, inventory through security department, internal auditor and external auditor. It is clear that college libraries have not used the check list, internal and external auditor and not getting help of security department for such type of inventory.

16. In response of stock verification periodicity, majority 49 (58.33%) college libraries have taken stock verification every year and 14(16.67%) respondents arrange stock verification in every two year due to medium of collection size. While 21 (25.00%) college libraries have indicated the stock verification/inventory work carried within three years because of large collection size. Majority of libraries have been arranging stock verification every year.

17. Majority of libraries have preferred accession numbers system for stock verification that found 73.81%; which is old one and quota sampling system, computer and shelf list have used by 14.29%, 8.33% and 3.27% respondents respectively for stock verification.

18. Dummy book card system is not used by any library. Use of computer is found in very few libraries for stock verification.

19. The literature highlighted several measures to fight crime in libraries. Seven main streams were identified. These are 1.General, 2.Building, 3.Access, 4.Collection, 5.Equipment, 6.Staff and user and 7.Emergency security measures.

20. As regards of general security measures, the 84 (100%) libraries have regularly organise audit/stock checking/inventory/evaluate/inspection; rules and regulation have implemented, all libraries have maintain record of loss of equipment and also collection, take legal action against misuse as per their rules; 78 (92.86%) libraries
have general security description in prospectus/library manual/notice board; 30 (35.71%) libraries have maintained insurance premium record and up-gradation; 10(11.9%) have security policy. Risk assessment /threats analysis, periodic meeting for control security, applied local and international law response for these measures found zero percentage.

21. In response to building security measures, the 84 (100%) respondents have employed door and window; manage water sanitation facility to avoid leakage of water and damage of resources; back-up power supply facility for campus and necessary equipment’s to keep away from delinquent activity and loss; lock and key control policy; master fuse automatic on/off system to protect form electric sparking and raised hazard; considered interior security; heavy and good ceiling type in construction for protection from natural hazards; 78 (92.86%) libraries have protected blub, switches, fuse by cover or lock; 77 (91.67%) libraries have constructed fence for premises; 77 (91.67%) libraries have considered outside or campus Security measures; 61 (88.1%) libraries have good lighting to prevent hiding area of campus; 65 (77.38%) libraries have considered electrification work; 48 (57.14%) libraries have regular testing of equipments and organising drill for repair and maintenance; 45(53.57%) libraries have metal grills and safety gates for windows, doors or open space in building; 42 (50%) libraries buildings have enough to resist natural and civil hazards; 42 (50%) libraries have given contract of periodic repairing of building, 11 (13.1%) have appointed security guard.

22. It is observed that 79 (94.05%) libraries have property counter; 74 (88.1%) libraries have applied restriction of direct access; 66 (78.57%) libraries have restricted food in library premises to protect collection from insects such as rats and other animals; 49 (58.33%) library authority tested access control factors at spot verification; 22 (26.19%) libraries have policy for belongings reported to staff or guard; 21 (25%) libraries have removed the all obstruction came in the way of entrance and exit for surveillances; 12 (14.29%) libraries have electronic recording system for surveillance; 4(4.76%) libraries have entry on register with signature at the entrance. Any library has not used alarm system or biometric. As per objective of study maximum access
security measures have used by college libraries. The respondents have also point out to access security, they have preferred prior registration of user and close access.

23. Regarding collection security measures, marking on all collection, asset or equipment (stamping /embossing) almost 100% libraries tried to ensure that collection is safe. The 100% libraries have arranged their collection in good manner; kept rare collection in locked or stored separate; regularly maintain collection by binding and repairing; policy of book replacement by user, if user lost or damage the book; adopted replacement of book policy by their own expenses, which is necessary to maintain collection development; restrictions of reference or rare collection to use at outside, organized and good shelving; 78 (92.86%) libraries have organised user orientation and education regarding secure use of reading material and teaching importance of collection, 77 (91.67%) libraries have take legal action against the theft, mutilation or crime; 65 (77.38%) libraries have cleared access route to avoid barriers for surveillance; 55 (65.48%) libraries have provide photocopying service to prevent collection from mutilation and theft ; 21 (25%) libraries have surveillance by staff, CCTV cameras to control delinquent activity, abuse, misplacement and theft. Any libraries have not fitted magnetized strips in book or not operate book circulation by using RFID. As per objective of study above collection security measures have used by college libraries. A third hypothesis is verified 84 (100%) college libraries have using stamping for marking on collection to provide authentication. The respondents have also mentioned access security they have preferred loan and renewal policy, close access.

24. The findings indicate that 100% college libraries equipment and furniture have installed properly and stored in good condition; periodic maintenance of equipment has undertaken, organised user orientation & education to teach proper use of equipment’s; 78 (92.86%) libraries equipment have in surveillance; 20 23.81%) libraries have alternative emergency access of equipment; while zero percentage response received for metal detector system for checking to user and staff when they exist from library. The respondents have also mentioned the valuable equipments put in cloth and leather covers. Libraries have also made pest control for wooden
furniture. Some libraries have preferred trolleys for internal transport of collection or portable equipments.

25. Regards to staff and user security measures, findings indicated that 84 (100%) libraries have motivate staff and users to increase cooperation each other by orientation; punishment and dues for loss, late return, any damage; discipline cell to maintain discipline in premise; replacement of collection or equipment, if he/she damaged or lost it; grievance cell to take the action, if he/she involved in delinquent activity; available first aid boxes in proper place; 75 (89.29 %) libraries have observe civil activities for precaution of staff and user from civil unrest in future; 74 (88.1 %) libraries have getting user feedback for users opinion on services and facilities, staff self-evaluation process to know their difficulties and satisfaction etc; 73 (86.9 %) libraries have take legal action on criminal and delinquent activity, 54 (64.29 %) libraries have provided ethical guidance to staff and students; 32 (38.1 %) libraries have provide general training for staff; 31 (36.9 %) libraries have training for staff to handle critical condition. Response drug testing is received zero (0 %). The respondents have also mentioned that they have preferred to observe patrons and researcher intentions, provide supports of aid like catalogs or OPAC facility for user to student to avoid delinquent activities.

26. As regards to disaster and emergency security measures, 84 (100%) libraries have installed fire extinguishers; 78 (92.86%) have disaster team/cell was established as per university circular; 74 (88.1%) libraries have under take pest controlling to prevent library by insects; 55 (65.48%) libraries have emergency evacuation plan; 55 (65.48%) libraries have constructed building to resist hazards; 22 (26.19%) libraries have make physical checking of user belongings to avoid bomb or weapon attack; 11 (13.1%) libraries have observing weather daily for precaution from natural disaster; 2 (2.38%) libraries located in urban area have installed smoke alarm. Any library has not found heat/flame/smoke detectors; sprinklers/ auto sprinklers, dryer, emergency report form; its percentage is zero. As per objective of study above emergency and disaster security measures have used by college libraries. A fifth hypothesis is verified 78 (92.86%) college libraries have established disaster management cell/team to face any disaster.
27. As regard to illegal activities, 37 (44.05%) libraries have suffered by theft of collection such as books, journals and magazines; 32 (38.10%) libraries have found misplacement or book hiding, 25 (29.76%) libraries have shows disruptive behavior; 21 (25.00%) libraries have effected by mutilation or tearing of pages; also found verbal abuse and physical assault (fighting); 18 (21.43%) libraries have facing problem of non return of books by staff; 18 (21.43%) libraries staff have used food in restricted area; 16 (19.05%) libraries staff have made theft of library equipment; 14 (16.67%) library staff have vandal or damage of library property; 12 (14.29%) library staff involved in un authorized borrowing/ access/ use without right and enter intentionally into restricted areas; 11 (13.10%) library staff have not using computers appropriately; 11 (13.10%) library staff have made fraud / cash theft; 8 (9.52%) libraries have found loss by late maintenance /repairing; 8 (9.52%) library staff have violate privacy; 8 (9.52%) library staff have store collection in unsecured manner; 7 (8.33%) library staff using drug and used reprographic service inappropriately (violating of copy right law, or using this service for personal use); damage computer system; while 3 (3.57%) libraries reported staff is emotionally uncontrolled behavior, psychic.

28. Data did not found any incidence of library staff or guard wrong Patrolling due to guards are not employed; libraries have not found arranged/ structural fire; violent crimes like bomb, illegal use of weapon (gun), murder, stabbing (attack) etc; illegal use of vehicles is not held in any library; any library have not found sexual assault; theft of personal belongings is not mentioned by any library; informal words/action/indication/sign not shown; accident medical injuries not located; staff/ student assault or physical attack also not found in responded data. Above these illegal incidents by staff are not found, it is good sign for library security. Such a type of activities is held in different foreign academic libraries. Linclon and Linclon, Bahr, Wyly, Kahn and many authors were found these delinquent activities in their library security studies and they have suggested the precautionary ideas or planning to prevent them in the library.
29. While comparing the illegal incidents by users and staff it is observed that users are more prone in unauthorized borrowing 73.07%; non return of books found 31.73%; disruptive behavior indicated 60.57% and damages of library property shows 45.19% etc.

30. As regards to vulnerable incidences by user, the 80 (95.24%) libraries have found problem of mutilation or tearing of pages by users; 79 (94.05%) libraries have found misplacement or hiding of book; 72 (85.71%) libraries have indicated that unauthorized borrowing, access and use of without right; 68 (80.95%) libraries have found theft of collection-books, journals, magazines, etc; 66 (78.57%) libraries have informed vandal activity and damage to library property; 65 (77.38%) libraries have face non return of books problem; 64 (76.19%) libraries have notified verbal abuse and physical assault (fighting) by patrons; 59 (70.24%) libraries have told disruptive behavior of users; 52 (61.90%) libraries have reported to informal words, action, indication, sign by users; 48 (57.14%) libraries have found inappropriate use of reprographic service (violation of copy right); 37 (44.05%) college libraries have face the problem of user intentional entry into restricted areas; 25 (29.76%) libraries have found emotional uncontrolled behavior, psychic behaviour of user, 24 (28.57%) libraries have violate privacy; 22 (26.19%) libraries have used food restricted area; 21 (25.00%) libraries have informed theft of personal belongings, 19 (22.62%) libraries have reported theft of library equipment; 18 (21.43%) libraries have told inappropriate computer use; 18 (21.43%) libraries have notified computer system damage; 14 (16.67%) found dissatisfied users registering for a library card to unauthorized borrowing; 10 (11.90%) libraries have indicated patrons stored material in unsecured form; 6 (7.14%) libraries have mentioned staff/ student assault /physical attack; 4 (4.76 %) libraries have found illegal use of vehicles by patrons; 3(3.57%) libraries found use of drug; 3 (3.57%) libraries have informed sexual assault by students.

31. Findings indicate that libraries have not found arranged or structural fire; violent crimes like bomb arrangement, illegal use of weapon (gun), murder, stabbing (attack) etc; fraud or cash theft; accident medical injuries. Such types of activities are found in different foreign academic libraries.
32. As regard to hazards created by society or manmade, the 45 (53.57%) college libraries have affected by civil strikes; while 9 (10.71%) libraries have mentioned civil disturbances. Economic disruption, war and terrorist attack have not found in college libraries.

33. Natural hazards found that, the 22 (26.19%) college libraries have affected by whirlwind; such a type of heavy natural air coming in library through windows and air shafts contain dust and atmospheric pollution. It placed in shelves, over the cupboard. It causes to destroy life of print and non print material; 20 (23.81%) libraries have found mold and mildew; 18 (21.43%) libraries have informed drought or limited water; lack of water creates the problem of drinking water, cleaning and sanitation. Students are spending more time to collect the water for their daily need.

The 10 (11.90%) college libraries have reason for loss of library equipment; 7 (8.33%) libraries have effected by earthquake; it is located in Osmanabad district. Now a day’s sometimes Osmanabad district found small strokes of earthquake. Some libraries buildings were cracked. The findings shows that 7 (8.33%) libraries have face smoke or pollution problems. These libraries are located in urban area or beside of the highway or industrial area such as Waluj MIDC, Chikalthana MIDC, Aurangabad- Jalna Raod and Aurangabad Osmanabad Raod. The 4 (4.76%) college libraries have informed floods/ water incident. These libraries are located near the river or such a type of incident created by overflow of big or small local rivers by heavy rain.

34. The findings have not shows that volcanic activity; very high speed winds; snow stem/ blizzard; high water level; building/ structural collapse; technological hazards, wide range insect infestation; loss of emergency response; tornado/cyclone/ hurricanes; explosion or fire from equipment; wide range or forest fire; leak/spill fuel or chemical, and chemical contamination. All above hazards have not found, its percentage is zero.

35. The data ranked as 71 (84.52%) college libraries have found; students are cause to create security problem. The 65 (77.38%) college libraries have reported security problem by outsiders/ or visitors, due to lack of knowledge about how to handle the collection or library rules and regulations. According to the data, it is confirmed that
students, outsiders, researchers maximum cause to security problems and library staff, faculty, environment and nature found minimum effected to college libraries security problem.

36. As regard to reasons of threat or loss found that 69 (82.14%) college libraries students have lack of seriousness about library services, stock or any activity; 49 (58.33%) college library students have irresponsible; 41 (48.81%) libraries have mentioned fun and competition is one of the reason for illegal activity; 35 (41.67%) libraries have found illegal use of reading material for cheating in the examination; 31 (36.90%) libraries students have doing this due to poverty/ lower income; 12 (14.29%) libraries have agree students anger towards library is one of the reason for illegal activity; 8 (9.52%) libraries have found that library timings are not adequate, so that students doing delinquent activities in library; 6 (7.14%) libraries students have doing theft or such type of activity for making profit; 4 (4.76%) libraries have noted that some users are psychic.

37. Majority libraries have noted that reasons of delinquent or illegal activity doing by student. These are lack of seriousness, irresponsibility, fun, competition, cheating in the examination, poverty/ lower income.

38. As regards the preventive measures of such a type of illegal activity, some opinions have found that to charge fines, punishment, exhibits the name of such patrons on notice board who involved in vulnerable activity, staff commitment with his/her work, and user orientation or education.

39. The 66 (78.57%) college libraries have mentioned that staff human error as reason of library property loss, 62 (73.81%) libraries have shows that staff laziness in the checking to student identity card or personal belongings etc is one of the threat of library; 49 (58.33%) college libraries informed staff lack of security seriousness is reason for library loss, 42 (50.00%) libraries have found that no sincere vigilance given by staff is weakness of library staff; 7 (8.33%) libraries have found that staff doing some illegal activity to making personal profit. Majority of libraries agree for human error is increase security problem and laziness of checking is also a creating threat.
40. The 51 (60.71%) libraries administration have not appointed guard at entry-exit counter; 25 (29.76%) libraries administration have lack of policy or system implemented; 22 (26.19%) libraries have errors in construction of building, administrative persons have not considered the library professional views at the time of construction of library building, it is common problem find everywhere; 21 (25.00%) libraries administration have made irregularity in inventory, such as not proper maintaining asset register, bills or accounts or not providing required staff to inventory. Inventory work can be held up due to lack of staff and it can be disturb the inventory work. The findings show that 21 (25.00%) college libraries have lack of reprographic services; many authors suggested reprographic service to reduce the mutilation of study material. The 11 (13.10%) libraries have not good environment; 8 (9.52%) libraries administration have not provide furniture or place safe storage of collection and equipment; 4 (4.76%) libraries have found broken door and windows, it is reason of loss; administration doesn’t getting attention to repair or replace it,

41. The 27 (32.14%) libraries have faced garbage around & in building. Garbage is also create health problem of human beings and building, it can also damage the water and sanitation, dust can damage the collection, it can also be reason of mold, 11 (13.10%) libraries have informed cultural background is reason for library security. due to this outside peoples throwing stones in library breaking glass of windows, theft of some items from library premise. The 8 (9.52%) libraries have mentioned social environment is also a reason for maintaining security in library. Such a type of problems created strikes, restriction of some literature to circulate, social races also restrict the collection material, such type of literature is religious and sex education etc. some time they are breaking copy right law.

42. As regard to the budget the 100% of college libraries have budget provision for security reason, when security problem present in college libraries.

43. Data indicate that the 42 (50.00%) college libraries have combined security budget in main college budget, they have not separate budget for security of library. Findings show that 37 (44.05%) libraries have partial budget for library security; 5 (5.95%) college libraries have reported special for library security.
44. The 51 (60.71%) libraries have not responded for specific amount of security budget, 15 (17.86%) college libraries have reported below 5000/- budget allocation; 10 (11.90%) libraries have shows that Rs.6000 to Rs.10000 allocated for security; 7 (8.33%) libraries have found that Rs.11000 to Rs.15000 allocated for security, 1 (1.19%) library has reported above Rs. 20,000 allocated for library security. Study has not found range of Rs. 16000 to 20000 allocation of budge.

45. In the response to budget availability only thirty three respondents have mentioned the amount. At personal visit researcher discussed some college librarians in this regard. From the discussions and observation it has noted that, college authorities have not allocating the budget but they provide budget as per demand, they have not mention properly about budget allocation. Colleges have worried and afraid to disclose their budget and maximum librarians have unable to provide information regarding this question. But respondents attempt previous question availability of budget; it makes contrast in their answer.

**5.4.3. Library Building**

46. The findings shows that 38 (45.24%) colleges library have followed security issue at construction. While 44 (52.38) colleges libraries have not planned as per consideration of library security. Below 50% libraries have reported the library building construction considered the library building standards and library needs. Authority should think about the professional’s views at the time of construction of library building.

47. The 34 (40.48%) colleges have separate library building; while 29 (34.52%) colleges have allotted separate wings of building for library; whereas more than fifty percent colleges have not separate library building. The colleges, which don’t possess library building, 21 (25.00%) college libraries have running in either a part of the main building or a hall. Such a type of adjustment is also a cause of library security. Unwanted persons or students are gathering near of library so they create security issues.
48. Regarding disruptive behavior inside library building by 69 (82.14%) college libraries have found painting slogans, names on library property by users; 58 (69.05%) libraries have reported pan and tobacco spit on walls; 49 (58.33%) libraries have stated that standing legs put on wall; 25 (29.76%) libraries have noted that posters pasted on walls; 15 (17.86%) libraries have shows that announcements and notice put on walls. These reasons show that users are cause to damage beauty of building.

49. The 84 (100%) libraries have used durable irons locks and windows have fitted grills, burglar bars to protect library collection.

50. As regards to obstacles the 72 (85.71%) college libraries have reported removed obstacles of campus area and make clear for surveillance and 12 (14.19%) libraries have barrier to surveillance of campus.

51. The finding shows that 77 (91.67%) college libraries have parapet wall or fencing of the building and 7 (8.33%) library buildings have not fencing or wall.

52. The data indicates that 56 (66.67%) college libraries have constructed wall; 14 (16.67%) libraries have wire fence; 14 (16.67%) libraries not responded, teen and small bush or threes have not used for any library as fence.

53. As regards to campus lighting the 61 (72.62%) respondents have installed lighting to avoid hidden areas and 23 (27.38%) libraries have not good lighting to avoid security problems and dark areas.

54. The data indicate that 69 (82.14%) respondents have good lighting in shelving or stack area to provide better service and surveillance to staff and user also and 15 (17.86%) libraries have not lighting in stack or shelving area.

55. The 70 (83.33%) college libraries have kept fuse, switches, blub, and tube in locked or covered and 14 (16.67%) libraries have not kept locked for fuse, switches, blubs etc.

56. The data revealed that 23 (27.38%) college libraries have installed power backup system to protect electronic appliances from damage and 61 (72.62%) libraries have not power supply backup system. Majority of libraries are not suing power backup system.

57. Maintenance is good policy to avoid multiple damage and create some other security related problems such as fire, collapse of building structure etc. Regards to repair and
maintenance policy the 71 (84.52%) college libraries have available periodic maintenance policy for library equipment; 69 (82.14%) college libraries have maintenance policy for building damage; 61 (72.62%) libraries have reported maintenance policy for lighting problem; 11 (13.1%) college libraries have reported maintenance policy for security equipments.

58. The data indicates that the 55 (65.48%) libraries have available fund for repair of damage material and other equipments; 29 (34.52%) college libraries have not reported proper provisions of funds for repair and maintenance of damaged things.

59. Cleanliness is prevent to loss of document, paper, furniture, equipment etc. The 58 (69.05%) college libraries have maintained cleanliness and beauty of building and 26 (30.95%) college libraries have not considered the cleanliness is healthiest practice.

5.4.4. Access Control

60. Collected data revealed that 80 (95.24%) college libraries have found that close access to students; while 4 (4.76%) libraries have open access. The reason behind closed access is the vast enrollment of the student in colleges and less staff available in the library to provide services therefore librarians preferred close access facility.

61. The 78 (92.86%) college libraries have provided open access to staff/faculty; 8 (9.52%) libraries have given open access to researchers; 4 (4.76%) libraries have provided open access to students; while college libraries haven not reported open access to visitors and local users.

62. In response to restriction of items borrowing, the 48 (57.14%) libraries have privileged to borrow one book for student; 23 (27.38%) libraries have availed to borrow two books; 11 (13.1%) college libraries have freedom to borrow three Books; 2 (2.38%) libraries have allowed to borrow four books. Freedom of borrowing number of books is also based on collection size and availability of books.

63. As regards to authentication of user, the 72 (85.71%) college libraries provided identity card for access authentication and verified it regularly; while 12 (14.29%) libraries have not compulsion of identity card in library area. Majority of libraries
(85.71%) have compulsion of identity card and verified regular basis; While 12 (14.29%) libraries have not compulsion of identity card.

**5.4.5. Collection Security**

64. Physical scatter arrangement of collection revealed that 75 (89.29%) college libraries reported that collection scattered by reference, general, textbook etc; 52 (61.9%) college libraries have mentioned unusable material kept withdrawal section; 32 (38.1%) libraries have separate rooms/ wings for arrangement of collection; 12 (14.29%) libraries have reported non book material arranged separately; 11 (13.1%) libraries have departmental libraries reduce circulation stress and security problems.

65. In response to checking of collection at circulation counter, the 71 (84.52%) college libraries have setup policy to physically check the reading material issued and return at circulation counter; while 13 (15.48%) libraries have not implemented the policy of physical checking of collection at circulation counter. Lack of staff is also a problem of libraries, so it is not getting proper attention of every aspect by college libraries. Every library should adopt the practice to physically verification of collection at circulation counter to avoid the mutilation and damage of collection. Study also suggests the page counting devices to verify and count pages such as money counting and verifying machine at banks.

66. As regards the loss of property, out of 84 respondents only 39 (46.43%) college libraries have responded to loss and damage by their stock verification record; while 45 (53.57%) libraries have not responded to this question. However a received response is for the period of seven year. The findings indicates that 1193 (30.59 average 39) items have recorded missing books; 796 (20.41 average 39) items have found lost book by users and amount recovered by college libraries; 431 (11.05 average 39) items have reported non return books by users; 242 (6.21 average 39) objects have mentioned withdrawal books; 73 (1.87 average 39) libraries have reported furniture/equipment damage; 10 (0.26 average 39) libraries have noted building damage; 3 (0.08 average 39) items have reported damage of extremely rare books.
67. Highly effected range is missed and lost books that have found 1193 (30.29 average) and 796 (20.41 average) respectively in seven year. Rare book lost or missing is very low that is 3 (0.08 average).

68. The number of book missing frequency increasing per year. The number of withdrawal books is also found low in respect of collection responded college libraries.

69. In response to lost property amount recovered the 46.43% (39) libraries have responded to amount recovered against loss and damage. The 53.57% (45) libraries have not answered the question. However the received response is for the period of seven year data. The amount of missing books has found Rs. 266112/- (6823.38/-) and its average is above Rs. 6823/- shown by 39 libraries; The lost book amount recovered is Rs. 191226/- and average is (4903.23/-); amount of building damage repair is Rs. 116472 and average in that particular libraries is (2986.46/-); amount of furniture and equipment damage is Rs. 99878/- and average is (2560.97/-); amount of non return of book is Rs. 96483 and its average is (2473.92); amount of withdrawal books is Rs. 34577/- and its average is (886.59)/- amount of rare books lost is Rs. 2123 and its average is (54.44).

70. Missed books amount is very high, it is Rs. 266112 (6823.38 average) and amount of lost books amount recovered from readers Rs.191226 (4903.23 average).

71. It is clear that majority of college libraries have not maintain and provided the proper information of stock verification which work they had done. Hence present study has found as per statistic mentioned in response of questionnaire.

72. Reasons of stock verification found that 64 (76.19%) college libraries have undertake inventory due to mandatory by the law; 41 (48.81%) libraries have carry out inventory to find out the loss; 29 (34.52%) libraries have included inventory in their organization plan; 7 (8.33%) libraries have part of their system; 5 (5.95%) libraries have carry out inventory for assessment of risk/threats. Majority of libraries have carried out stock verification or inventory due to mandatory by the law and to find out the loss.

73. College libraries indicates that above 75% targeted material have journals, magazines, question papers, text books, newspaper; and above 60% targeted material have
furniture, general collection; while very less targeted material has rare books, bounded volumes, special collection. While institutional record, monograph, artwork, digital collection, audio visual, microfilms, archives have not targeted items. Because of that type of material has not collected in big quantity and it is not for circulation in college libraries.

74. Techniques of Theft and Mutilation Activity found that 78 (92.86%) college libraries have found tearing of important pages from library print material; 74 (88.1%) libraries have reported theft by throwing the book from windows and later collecting it when absence of surveillance; 64 (76.19%) college libraries noted that removing material by hiding under the cloth; 35 (41.67%) college libraries told that theft of reading material by removing and interchanging due date slips; 24 (28.57%) college libraries mentioned steal material by passing through group and illegal borrowing by offering inducements to staff has not found.

75. The analysis of data shows that the timing of theft and mutilation. The 74 (88.1%) college libraries have reported user made theft or mutilation at the time of rush on counter; 68 (80.95%) libraries have told that early opening hours suitable for theft and mutilation to user; 64 (76.19%) libraries have mentioned that theft held during staff busy in his work; 41 (48.81%) libraries have reported that at closing hours, theft can be held in library, 25 (29.76%) college libraries have noted that theft donned during late hours / holydays; another method stated 25 (29.76%) libraries have reported that user made theft and mutilation during few users are in library, 20 (23.81%) libraries have experienced theft during staff not around the counter and near the library premises; 9 (10.71%) libraries have reported that power failure at night, it is suitable for theft and mutilation to user.

76. Study is required to find out suggestions and to know the implemented services for avoiding loss and damage. The 58 (69.05%) college libraries have provided multiple copies for use of maximum reader at same time, so that user will not tear the pages or misplace or hide the book, which is require to him after some time; 55 (65.48%) college libraries have suggested to extend timing for circulation, it should be suitable to user at examination period or assignment preparation etc; 55 (65.48%) college libraries have provide photocopying service to avoid the theft, mutilation and tearing.
of pages and user can kept copy of important chapter; 6 (7.14%) libraries have
provided electronic resources, it can be use maximum user at same time by using
networking of computers and they also copy the reading material in their personal
laptop, PC or tab; Microfilming is not found in any library.

77. As regards to charges for loss and damage, the 76 (90.48%) college libraries have
implemented the fine and charges policy if found any damage or delinquent activity
by user and 8 (9.52%) college libraries have not followed fine and charges policy.

78. The record of withdraw items have maintained by 77 (91.67%) college libraries and 7
(8.33) college libraries have not maintaining the record of withdraw items. Majority
of college libraries have adopted withdraw policy and maintain record.

5.4.6. Equipment Furniture Security

79. In response to loss and damage of equipment, the 42 (50.00%) college libraries
reported calculator breakage or loss; 22 (26.19%) libraries have mentioned damage of
telephone connection or equipment; 21 (25 %) college libraries have found clocks
damage; 18 (21.43 %) libraries have noted that ceiling fans damaged by users; 12
(14.29 %) libraries have stated that computers damage; 11 (13.1 %) libraries have
mentioned loss of power backup invertors; 10 (11.9 %) libraries have reported
generator damage by user, which is kept outside the building in separate room or
separate place; 9 (10.71 %) libraries have responded to computer accessories loss;
only 11 libraries have CCTV cameras, out of 11 libraries 9 (10.71 %) libraries have
reported CCTV cameras loss or damage by user; 6 (7.14 %) libraries have reported
water cooler loss; 2 (2.38 %) colleges have informed that damage of photocopier
machine.

80. The findings indicate that damage of alarm systems, biometric machine, micro film
reader, car /other vehicles, air cooler, freezer, air conditioner, radio, television,
typewriter, fax machine have not reported by any library. Either the libraries not
installed these equipments or not for use of users, that’s why it is not found.
81. Majority of libraries reported loss of usual equipments, which are used for day to day functioning and installed for the same, while other items which are not installed or not in working that have not damaged.

82. Majority of libraries found delinquent activity with equipment above 50% like pulling table and chairs, lifting of equipments, disturbing library ergonomics, nosily rustling of the books/documents, troubling library work, removing flower pots.

83. In response to the ergonomically arrangement of equipment, the 61 (72.62%) college libraries have found equipments arranged by ergonomically and 23(27.38%) college libraries have not implemented ergonomically arrangement of equipment.

84. As regard to insurance coverage, the 30 (35.71%) college libraries have insurance policy and 54(64.29%) college libraries have not adopted insurance policy.

85. Data indicate that the updating of insurance policy, the 19 (63.33%) college libraries have maintain insurance yearly, while 8 (26.67%) libraries have take insurance policy from last year, 3 (10.00%) libraries have not responded to this question, which have answered to previous questions.

86. The finding shows that that material covered in insurance by college libraries. The 28 (93.33%) libraries have included collection in insurance; 24 (80%) libraries have reported insurance for building; 12 (40%) libraries have consist with computer and hardware’s for insurance; 12 (40%) libraries have noted insurance for furniture; 11 (36.67%) libraries have draw insurance for equipments; 8 (26.67%) libraries have covered electronic appliances in insurance; 3 (10%) college libraries have insurance policy for staff/students, it can also noted that any library have not taken insurance of artwork.

5.4.7. Staff/Patron/ Visitors/ Personal Security

87. As regard to security of staff and student, the 71(84.52%) college libraries have reported staff and student feel secure in library and 13(15.48%) college libraries have not responded for this question. Maximum college libraries provide secure environment.
88. As regard to security training for staff, the 32 (38.10%) college libraries have provide security training for their staff and 52 (61.90%) libraries have not provide security related training to their staffs. Training is important for staff to handle the crises or security related activity. Very few libraries are providing security training to their staff.

89. In response to frequency of security training for Staff, out of 84 respondents 52 (61.90%) libraries have indicated that they have never offered staff training on library security, while 15 (17.86%) respondents have reported staff training occasionally; 8 (9.52%) libraries have organized staff security training once in year; 4 (4.76%) libraries have offered security training once after new recruitment; one (1.19%) librarians have arranged training for staff every six months.

90. As regards to aspects for security training to staff, the 32 have responded for organization training activity for staff. The 30 (35.17%) libraries have informed simple policies and procedures aspect to staff in security training; 14 (16.67%) libraries have guided on implementation of security measures for staff training, 12 (14.19%) libraries have arranged security training for selection and operation of security tools and equipments; 10 (11.90%) libraries have provide training on emergency and disaster management; 5 (5.95%) libraries have reported crisis management and effective community awareness skill training to staff.

91. Response regarding user training shows that 30 (35.17%) libraries have explained simple policies and procedures to student; 12 (14.19%) libraries have organized emergency and disaster management education for students.

92. Majority of libraries have not organized training for staff and student. Very few libraries have organized training on security issues.

93. Different type of frauds occurred in organizations like selling of books, less used magazines, false billing, purchasing books before proper processing, counterfeit money exchange. But any library librarians have not found such type of activity or fraud in library.

94. As regard the drills for handle emergency conditions, the 32 (38.10%) libraries have responded for organization drill activity for staff. Drills for dealing crises and security problem is an important to libraries so respondents have asked whether there are
arrangements of drill for staff to be security conscious. The 52(61.90%) libraries have not provided security drill for staff.

95. As regard types of drills organised to staff for emergency management, 32 college libraries have responded. The 24 (75%) college libraries have organized drill on use fire extinguisher; 19 (59.37%) libraries have arrange drill on disaster and emergency management; 12 (37.5%) libraries have made expert to deal rush hours at circulation counter; 8 (25%) libraries have provide drill on soft skill management; 5 (15.62%) libraries have arrange drill on communication skills to maintain user friendly environment in organisation.

96. As regard the special security personnel, 20 (23.81%) college libraries have appointed guard or special library staff as security personnel; while 64 (76.19%) libraries have not appointed special security personnel or guard for maintaining security. Very few libraries 23.81% have appointed special security personnel’s or guard for library security.

97. In response to security personnel, only 41(48.80%) college libraries have used one or more staff for security work to handle mob or crowded; 11 (13.10%) college libraries have appointed one or two guard and special security personnel for surveillance and security of campus; 32 (38.10%) college libraries have not responded for special security personnel. Majority of 38.10% libraries have appointed single person for security as staff or guard.

98. As regards to schedule of patrolling, the 32 (38.10%) libraries have not responded and 52 (68.90%) libraries have responded a security personnel’s patrolling duration. The 8 hours patrolling allotted by 16 (19.05%) college libraries to their staff, 14 (16.67%) libraries security personal have patrolling 4 hours; 11 (13.09%) libraries have appointed staff for whole day and night patrolling; 7 (8.33%) libraries have allotted two hours patrolling work to personnel; 4 (4.76%) libraries have allotted 1 hour patrolling.
5.4.8. Emergency Security / Disaster Preparedness

99. In response to first aid, the 80 (85.23%) libraries have reported they have first aid, emergency and disaster procedures in crises preparedness plan. Colleges has established disaster management cell under university circular. National Service Scheme (NSS) has also disaster management programme. (BAMU, Raseyo/2013-14/56 dated 15/7/2013)

100. As regard to first aid training, the 65 (77.38%) college libraries reported that 19 (22.61%) libraries not responded in this regard. The 34 (38.1%) college libraries have provided first aid training to interested staff; 13 (15.48%) libraries have conduct first aid training for all Staff; 10 (11.9%) libraries have availed first aid training facility to two staff members; 8 (14.29%) libraries have provided first aid training to one person.

101. In response to emergency exit routs, the 67 (79.76%) college libraries have noted that emergency exit route; while 17 (20.23%) have not maintained emergency exit route.

102. In response to availability of emergency communication, the 65 (77.38%) college libraries have make available emergency communication to staff and user; while 19 (22.62%) libraries have not providing emergency communication.

103. Study has aiming to find out such a type of alarm system in college libraries. But only 2 college libraries have found fire or smoke sensor in this study. Alarm system installed libraries have 2(2.38%) libraries installed fire/smoke sensor and alarm system.

104. The 100% college libraries reported, they have installed adequate fire extinguishers in proper place on all floors to easy access.

105. As regard to flammable liquids on the premises, the 12 (14.29%) college libraries have available flammable liquid to their use but it should take precaution and maintain safety; while 72 (85.71%) college libraries have not kept flammable liquid in library, it is good for library health.

106. As regard to flammable liquid kept separate room and safe side, the 12 (14.29%) libraries have responded they kept such a type of flammable liquid in separate room
with brick walls and stating notice of no smoking. While 72 (85.71%) have not kept the flammable liquid in library premises.

5.5. Implications

Study is presenting the following implications, which is based on finding and facts. Remedies are given by researcher, these are encouraging library professional to report evidence and avoid it. Suggestions are make photocopy service inexpensive, student should be aware about rules of library it makes by informing students by notice board, prospectus, brochure, booklet etc. Libraries should arrange collection as importance rare or general, textbook staff needs to observe care full from time to time, damage needs replacement by patron or fine for damage policy, collection access should be restricted. Reduce staff access, tightened by security, library can review standard security measures and implement such as ALA guidelines, LC, Prepare self check list, RBMLL, ISO etc. inventory should conduct to find out loss, apply change in management and implement new technology if cost effective.

Security management should be given a priority with full support and commitment at all levels. The present research study highlighted the fact that there was very few awareness of security and its management. Library security should be a main concern area of concern to the library profession and management authorities.

5.5.1. Implications for Government

1. As per the concern of disasters and security problems explained in the study and held in history, government should frame such type of security check list or guideline to reduce loss or minimize the problem.
2. Government should pass special legislation on library security issues, such as abuse, misbehavior, theft, crime in library or campus.
3. Government should undertake complete studies on cost of loss by collection, equipment, building, repairing, maintenance, furniture etc from college libraries.
4. Government should include security guard in staffing pattern for library and campus security.
5. Government should provide proper staff; permission to appoint the staff to reduce work burden and staff can work smoothly.

6. Government should provide proper collection development policy, number of copies about text books and reference as per concern to user. Provide smooth and sound policy to right off.

7. Government should provide fund to digitization, provide digital study material to user, guidelines about creation digital material. It can be used by maximum user same time and avoid paper, which can be damage by user.

5.5.2. Implications for UGC

8. UGC need to think about how much of security management should be covered in LIS education at B.L.I.Sc. and M.L.I.Sc. curriculum. If there is scope to incorporate the security management in LIS education, it should be include in syllabus.

9. Study has recommended that the standards or guidelines regarding library security and building or architecture of building should include in B.Lib.& I.Sc. or M.Lib. & I.Sc. education. It can be helpful to professionals for implementing in libraries in their career period.

10. UGC gives hundred percent funds to library building, equipment and collection for college libraries, which colleges are eligible to collect the funds. Therefore they can ensure that libraries which are funded from public money comply with all the rules and regulations relating to security preparedness.

11. UGC should provide funds for purchasing of modern security systems for college libraries to avoid theft, mutilation and proper surveillance. Such as digitization, RFID, CCTV’s, Alarming Systems, sensors, detectors etc.

12. UGC should organize the conferences, seminars, workshops related to security to create awareness regarding loss of library collection. Security related issues and tips should be incorporated into the Refresher and Orientation programs that are usually organized for new staff.

13. UGC should provide some guidelines or checklists regarding library security to adopt all college libraries like ACRL, ALA, RBMS, ISO, IS, NAAC etc. for regular checking and maintaining the security of library property.
14. UGC should provide unique digital study material for all college libraries and promote to use of digital material use with providing funds to purchase computers, tablets and book reading equipments. Digital material can help to maximize use at same time and avoid printed book, which have damage by use.

15. Government, UGC and University should encourage librarians to share their experiences in journals and through their forums.

5.5.3. Implications for University

16. University need to think about how much of security management should be covered in LIS education at B.L.I.Sc. and M.L.I.Sc. programmes. If there is scope to incorporate the security management in LIS education, it should be include in syllabus.

17. Study has recommended that the standards or guidelines about library security should include in B.Lib.& I.Sc. or M.Lib. & I.Sc. education. It can be helpful to implement for professionals in their career.

18. Security related issues and tips should be incorporated into the orientation programs that are usually organized for new staff.

19. University or Department of Library and Information Science can push the research on library security through projects and thesis.

5.5.4. Implication for professional Associations

18. Professional associations can work towards creating guidelines and a website for advice regarding to library security.

19. The guidelines may be widely disseminated through websites and brochures to create awareness among professionals about security.

20. Associations should also raise this library security issue at their conferences, workshops, seminars.

21. Library associations may also consider helping libraries collaborate with each other to jointly face security related problems.
22. Associations should maintain collaboration with national, state level and other related institution worked on library security related issues.

5.5.5. Implications for College Management

Management should

23. While security related problems do not happen constantly or openly, individual libraries and their management should implement elementary security related measures.

24. Provide finance for installation of modern security technology in college libraries such as alarming system, CCTV, RFID, sensors etc to prevent library property from loss.

25. Design library building with consideration of library standards and problems as to provide security, single door system to prevent theft and manage surveillance, provision of property counter, use standard electrification equipments.

26. Provide maximum staff at crowded, at opening hours, at night reading room, inventory or stock verification etc along with security guard at day and night as possible.

27. Give to complete insurance security if loss or any emergency event held in library, it can provide risk coverage to library collection, equipment, furniture, building and so on. Insurance helps in the recovery in the form of replacement and repair damaged property, which is covered in insurance policy.

5.5.6. Implications for Principals

Principal should:

28. Organize training programmes to staff regarding to security and give permission to attain the conference, seminar or training programmes held at different places on security.

29. Make secure college property under insurance and maintain regularity.

30. Provide proper ordering regarding stock verification or inventory regarding library property to find out loss, damage and risk.
31. Write off work should make easy and it can be regularize to minimize work load on library staff to manage all collection each time.
32. Made provision of fund to library security and allot it, like repair and maintenance, pest control, security equipments etc.

5.5.7. Implications for College Library

33. The librarians and the institution management need to work in collaboration to plan for security management and to implement simple preventive strategy.
34. Librarian should create interest to use modern technologies for security and install electronic security systems and devices to manage and reduce day to day security problems.
35. Librarian should have to create healthiest environment to all by adopting rules and regulations. It should be making available for all staff members and users to read. It can be publicize in college prospectus, library manual, broacher or in separate booklet.
36. Librarians’ should have to find out some checklists, guidelines or frame it for library security and follow it, like ACRL, ALA, RBMS, ISO, IS, NAAC. to proper maintenance of work.
37. If library is most affected by some security problem then they can use physical checking system for security and appoint the security guard if possible.
38. Security measures relating to collection, access, building, equipment, staff and emergency should be implemented.
39. Library should have to maintain policy deal activity regarding crime, accident, theft, loss, mutilation etc and took legal action against user offenders. Offender should pay cost of lost book, replace lost books, fines or dues etc.
40. The report of stock verification work should submit to the concerned authority to show loss and for suggest remedies and preventive methods. It can be also assist to libraries to demand the funds from authorities for security equipments and remedies.
41. Video monitoring security system should install and provide monitoring and controlling policy to patrol all areas of the library on a regular basis by staff.
42. The record of the illegal incidences in college libraries should maintain in prescribed format along with loss in monetary terms.
43. Librarian should adopt good collection policy. Librarians should make available number of copies of text books, reprographic service and good surveillance to prevent library material from theft, mutilation, damage of collection etc.
44. The librarians should maximize focus on security of library property, user and staff.
45. Librarian can take suggestion and feed backs from users to reduce loss related problems and protect library collection. Volunteers from user may be developed as a “Voluntary Force” to maintain discipline or security related problems. Some basic orientation may be given to them.
46. Librarian should involve the student in library work to find out any misuse or keep control on security related problem. It can also create groups to suggest any activity held in library.
47. The library should create an atmosphere conducive to honesty and healthiest.
48. The library should organize all equipments and furniture ergonomically to reduce hidden areas and create efficiency.
49. The library should create awareness in user about importance of collection, use of collection, policies, dues and fines, available securities to maintain security.
50. Library staff should train to handle the crises, abuse and delinquent activity. It should be assist to regular security inventory to find out weakness of security and proper maintain it.
51. Library staff should attentive, watchful, dedicated to library work, training or drills on emergency and crime to prevent loss.
52. Clear guidelines or policy should set out about holding keys, issued and returned keys, duplicate keys, lost keys. It should undertake locks change also. That type work should allot to staff and report to administrative and authority.
53. Parking also creating problem in urban colleges. It should well light, regular monitoring and make visible from any barriers.
54. Any bushes or trees should well maintain and cut to avoid hiding spots for criminals, theft, as per security is needed.
55. There should be clear access from all staff and patron areas to emergency exits and emergency communication.

Other Implications:
56. Police, Fire, building maintenance, instrument maintenance departments need to become more practical in checking that the rules are followed by libraries.

5.6. Testing of Hypothesis

The present study formulated the following hypothesis.

1. Traditional routine security measures are used by college libraries.

It can be observed from Table and Graph No.4.3.2.1 that the 84 (100%) libraries reported locks-key system, grills for windows as most useful security system; 82 (97.62%) libraries have used identity cards for authorization; 81 (96.43%) libraries have installed fire extinguisher and security equipment; 77 (91.67%) libraries have maintained surveillance by staff; 75 (89.29%) libraries have maintained single door entry-exit system for all users; 61 (72.62%) libraries have installed after-hours lighting on campus and building; 13 (15.48%) libraries have entry record and signature for every user; 9 (10.71%) libraries have appointed security guards for patrolling. This indicated that above 90% college libraries have used traditional security systems, hence hypothesis no 1 is proved.

The table and graph No.4.3.2.2 indicated that respondents hardly used the electronic or modern security systems. Study has not found use of RFID system; 3M detection system, alarm systems, moisture sensor, glass break sensor, biometrics, smart card, air conditioner for humidity control by any college library. Only 6 (7.14%) college libraries have reported CCTV cameras and 2 (2.88%) libraries have used fire smoke sensor.
Respondents are not using modern security system. This hypothesis is verified that they have used traditional security systems in table and graph no.4.3.2.1 and 4.3.2.2.

2. Very few librarians interested in open access to resource due to library security.

Table and graph 4.3.4.1 reveals that nearly 80 (95.24%) college libraries have used close access, while 4 (4.76%) libraries used open access. College libraries have preferred more preventive in closed access i.e. 95.24%, rather 4.76% libraries have open access. The reason behind it is the vast enrollment of the student in colleges and less staff available in the library to provide services; therefore librarians preferred close access facility.

Hypothesis two is proven that 95.24% college’s preferred close access; while 4.76% libraries preferred open access.

3. Generally libraries are using stamping, locking etc. for security of reading material.

Table and graph no. 4.3.2.9.4 observed that 84 (100%) college libraries adopted marking on collection by using stamping. Table and graph no. 4.3.2.9.2 indicated that 84 (100%) libraries have used lock and key system. It means 100% college libraries are practicing such things, hence hypothesis no. 3rd is valid.

4. College libraries don’t have security check list in written form.

Table and graph no. 4.3.2.5 indicated that any libraries have not followed any check list for library security. Therefore forth hypothesis is valid.

5. College libraries have disaster management cell and library committee to handle the event, if raised.

Table and graph no. 4.3.2.9.7 indicates that 78(92.86%) college libraries have established disaster management cell or team as per university circular to face disaster. A fifth hypothesis is valid. (BAMU, Raseyo/2013-14/56 dated 15/7/2013)
5.7. Areas for further studies

There is very little research on security and their management in college libraries affiliated to Dr.BAMU, Aurangabad. The present study is probably the first such attempt. The study indicates that there is scope for further research in several different areas. Security is a very border terms it different aspects can be studies further. The study recommends to various areas of further research as well as a large number of action points. These are discussed as following.

- The capacity of libraries to managing security may vary depending on the type and size of the library and its collection. Hence it is important to study the issue of security management amongst different specific groups of libraries.
- Comparative study on security in different types colleges libraries along with granted, non-granted, etc covering with security measures study can undertake.
- Study geographical area can be increase a such as the state of Maharashtra on security of college libraries.
- The present study covered college libraries in a particular area. The similar study can be undertaken on university, public and special libraries.
- Effectiveness of electronic security system in college libraries or academic libraries.
- A broad nationwide survey can be undertaken on library security and security problems rate in different types of libraries.
- Effecteness of Biometrics system for authentication in security control should be studied.
- Different types of security problems need to be managed differently. Separate study on mutilation, crime, stock verification, inventory system etc will be taken.
- Comparative study of loss and damage in close and open access college libraries.
- Suggestion further studies should conduct on large scale such national or state level study on any single aspect like mutilation, non return of book loss, borrowing on some other else id, criminal offenses in library, repair and maintenance of work, cost and loss of library in ration, special or valuable collection loss of library.
• National survey on non return of books, delinquent activities in library, unauthorized borrowing, theft and mutilation of books etc.
• Library services effectiveness and fine & Punishment policies
• Comprehensive study on provisions of collection security
• Study on cost effectiveness and security.

5.7. Conclusion

The present study indicated that the security measures adopted and responded by college libraries. Some delinquent activities are revealed in this study, its reasons also found. Library collection loss is found by theft, mutilation. Study has also found users attitude regarding library material. Users approach needs to change in attitude towards library property. That type of delinquent activity due to users unawareness, fun or lack of education about reading material.

This research focused on general, building, access, collection, staff and user, emergency security, more specifically, security systems, illegal incidences, theft and mutilation, collection security, staff and user delinquent activities, in private aided colleges libraries affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad to find out whether there is a library security measures and inventories applied.

Major hazards and security problems didn’t exist. The librarians are aware about prevention of library material and they security problems, and seem to all college libraries be taking steps to fight the loss, theft and mutilation problem. However, after the surveys and study were conducted the conclusion can be reached that the librarians do not appear to appreciate the extent of the collection security problems due to very less loss. The collective loss rate of the three libraries where stocktaking was carry out is 2748 items with a value of Rs, 777991 for all events missing, lost, recovered, books, furniture equipment damage, loss of building etc.

No attempt was made to understand why theft and mutilation takes place and to institute effective countermeasures and seemed to rely very seriously on modern technologies to solve their problems.
It becomes clear that the collectively efforts should be taken by the management concerned, principals, Librarians, Universities, Government, etc. It appears that college Libraries affiliated to Dr.BAMU, in particular, are facing two major some security problems theft and mutilation, and employees for security, which have a direct influence on the efficient and effective management.

Majority of libraries followed the security measures to avoid damage but they should have scope increase the security in college libraries implementing electronic security devices. Surveillance should be made more effective by using security guard and security personnel’s. They should adopt some guidelines to security inventories to avoid any big future incident about damage or loss.